



LeapScholar

Democratising quality global education

Grammar: Types of Sentences, Conjunctions





What is a clause?

1. An **independent clause** is a group of words that has its own subject & verb and can stand by itself. For example: *It rained last night.*
2. A **dependent clause** is a group of words that has its own subject & verb but can't stand by itself. For example: *When It rained last night..*



Simple Sentence

A sentence which has 1 clause.

Example:

- I teach English.
- I am a teacher.
- I specialise in teaching IELTS.



What is a Complex Sentence?

It has 2 clauses (1 main clause + 1 dependant clause)

Example - I am a teacher who specialises in teaching IELTS.

Clause 1 - I am a teacher (Complete, main clause)

+ who (Sub-ordinating Conjunction)

Clause 2 - specializes in teaching IELTS (Incomplete)



What is a compound sentence?

It has 2 clauses (Both independent)

Example - I am qualified to teach both Math and English, but I prefer teaching English.

Clause 1 - I am qualified to teach both Math and English (Complete)

+ but (Coordinating Conjunction)

Clause 2 - I prefer teaching English. (Complete)



How to make Complex sentences?

My name is Deeksha.

+ I am from Delhi.

+ I used to live in England.

My name is Deeksha and I am from Delhi, but I used to live in England.

Example - The examiner asks “Have you ever flown first class?”

1. I have never flown first class.
2. First class is very expensive.
3. It is luxurious.

Although it is luxurious, first class is very expensive; I have never flown first class.



What is a conjunction?

Used to combine clauses or other parts of speech.

There are 3 types of conjunctions:

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunction
- Correlative Conjunction



How to join 2 clauses?

1. Relative Clauses

You can use relative clauses to give **essential or extra** information about a Noun (person, place, or thing) by using relative pronouns, **who, which and that**.

Example –

1. He is the kind of person who is always friendly.
2. Air pollution can cause health problems. Air pollution is largely caused by motor vehicles.
➔ Air pollution, which is mostly caused by motor vehicles, can cause health problems.
3. There is evidence that some people are more likely to smoke. These people have parents and friends who smoke.
➔ There is evidence that people who have parents and friends that smoke are more likely to smoke.



How to join 2 clauses?

2. Conditional Clauses

Also known as 'If clauses', they are used to express that the action in the main clause can only take place if a certain condition is met.

Example –

1. I will be really happy, **if** I pass the IELTS test.
2. **If** the cost of organic food proves to be expensive for most people, they will simply not buy it.



3. Use Subordinating Conjunctions

Example - since, after, as, because, while, until, even though, although, when, if,...

which add more information to our main idea.

Example:

Allen went to the teacher's office **because** he wanted to find out the answer.

Even though you can't always control your time, it will help you to set priorities and a daily routine.



4 . Use Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Compound Sentences

Compound sentences consist of two independent clauses linked together with a **co-ordinating conjunction** such as **FANBOYS** (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

Examples:

She joined Leap Scholar, **and** she did really well on her IELTS test.

Solar panels should be subsidised by the government, **for** they can tackle the problem of climate change.



5. Use Correlative Conjunctions

Pair conjunctions - must be used in correct order

1. Whether/or
2. Both/and
3. Not only/but also
4. If/then
5. Either/or
6. Neither/nor



Example sentences

1. Whether/or - 2 options - used when you're trying to make a decision

Example: *"Have you decided **whether** you want to wear the red shirt **or** the blue shirt?"*

2. Either/or

When to use them: These words express two alternatives - used to compare two nouns or options.

Example: *"This summer, I want to visit **either** France **or** England."*

3. Neither/nor

When to use them: in a negative statement.

Example : *"**Neither** Cindy **nor** her husband will attend the parent-teacher conference tomorrow."*



Example sentences

4. Both/and

When to use them: to talk about two related things.

Example sentences: *"I'm studying **both** theatre **and** communications at college."*

5. Not only/but also

When to use them: It's a way to convey more information, often information that is unexpected or impressive.

Example sentences: *"I want to be **not only** a good doctor, **but also** a good wife and mother."*

6. If/then

When to use them: to talk about something that will happen as a result of something else happening.

Example sentences:

*"If Bob graduates from college, **then** he can apply for the job opening at Google."*





Useful ways to build complex sentences

Use leading to/causing/ resulting in.

- Without coordinated measures from national and global organisations, the environment will continue to deteriorate, leading to a more unstable world for us all.
- While X may be positive in some respects, we should also consider its negative aspects, namely A,B and C.
- We face a number of challenges in this field, ranging from A to B and even, in the long term, C.
- We should **not only** do X, but also consider doing Y as well.
- Although it may be useful to do X, this would result in Y, causing....
- Foremost among these other challenges appears to be the question of overpopulation, by which I mean the growth of human members beyond the ability of the human race to support itself.



REVIEW

Simple sentence - We play football.

Compound (FANBOYS) - We play football, **and** we play rugby.

Complex - We play football **when** we're not busy at school.

Compound - Complex- We play football **if** it's sunny, **and** sometimes we play tennis.



QUIZ

Fill in the gaps with the words below.

although despite finally firstly however in spite of secondly to sum up

We discovered that, 1)_____ the literature available on the risks and benefits of fish consumption, there are still important gaps in this information. 2)_____ these gaps, 3)_____, decisions about how to advise people on fish consumption should be made based on what we know now. 4)_____, in terms of heart disease, it has been shown that consuming even small quantities of fish can lower your risk of heart disease by 17%. 5)_____, consuming fish is known to have a beneficial effect on brain development. 6)_____, 7)_____ exposure to mercury through eating fish can have a negative effect on IQ levels, the effects that have been observed are relatively small. 8)_____, it would seem that the health benefits of eating fish outweigh the risks.

ANS:

1. In spite of
2. Despite
3. However
4. Firstly
5. Secondly
6. Finally
7. Although
8. To sum up

GRAMMAR FOR IELTS



Fill in the blanks to make complex sentences

1. _____ I pass the IELTS test, I will be really happy.
2. _____ the weather was cold, I wore a warm coat.
3. The dog barked loudly, _____ she ran all around the room _____ her owner tried to relax with his newspaper.
4. The trekkers did not think they'd make it to the destination _____ it was so far away, _____ they were exhausted from the long journey.
5. I was tired _____ I went to the shop.
6. _____ I was tired, I went to the shop.
7. I walked to work _____ it was raining.
8. Nowadays _____ we travel long distances, we usually use air travel.
9. This sentence is complex, _____ the first one was simple.
10. You could try extending your points with a relative clause, _____ will certainly make your sentences longer.

Ans:

1. If/ When
2. As, Since
3. And, while
4. Since, and
5. When
6. Although/even though
7. While
8. Because
9. While
10. Which